United Nations A/C.3/65/L.15/Rev.1

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
18 November 2010

Original: English

Sixty-fifth session
Third Committee
Agenda item 105
Crime prevention and criminal justice

Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malta, Mexico, Montenegro, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, San Marino, Senegal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay: revised draft resolution

Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions 46/152 of 18 December 1991, 60/1 of 16 September 2005, 60/177 of 16 December 2005, 61/252 of 22 December 2006, 64/178 of 7 April 2010 and 64/179 of 18 December 2009 and 64/237 of 24 December 2009,

Taking note with appreciation of the adoption by the Economic and Social Council of the strategy for the period 2008-2011 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,[1] which aims, inter alia, to enhance its effectiveness and flexibility in providing technical assistance and policy services,

Reaffirming its resolutions relating to the urgent need to strengthen international cooperation and technical assistance in promoting and facilitating the ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto,[2] the United Nations

[1] Economic and Social Council resolution 2007/12, annex.
[2] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vols. 2225, 2237, 2241 and 2326, No. 39574.

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Convention against Corruption[3] and all the international conventions and protocols against terrorism, including those that recently entered into force,

Reaffirming also the commitments undertaken by Member States in the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy adopted on 8 September 2006[4] and its successive reviews of 4 and 5 September 2008,[5] and of 8 September 2010,[6]

Emphasizing that its resolution 64/137 of 18 December 2009, on the intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women has considerable implications for the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme and its activities,

Taking into consideration all relevant Economic and Social Council resolutions, in particular resolutions 2008/23, 2008/24 and 2008/25 of 24 July 2008, and all those relating to the strengthening of international cooperation as well as the technical assistance and advisory services of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, promotion and reinforcement of the rule of law and reform of criminal justice institutions, including with regard to the implementation of technical assistance,

Recalling its resolutions 55/25 of 15 November 2000, 58/17 of 3 December 2003, 61/52 of 4 December 2006 and 64/78 of 7 December 2009, on transnational organized crime and on the return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin, and noting with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General on protection against trafficking in cultural property,[7] the outcome of the thematic discussion on protection against illicit trafficking in cultural property held by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its nineteenth session and the work of the experts group on protection against trafficking in cultural property at its meeting convened pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2008/23, and its recommendations,[8]

Recalling the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on transnational organized crime and the special treaty event convened on the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime pursuant to resolution 64/179, which reaffirm the political commitment of the international community to tackle transnational organized crime and promote the Convention,

Welcoming the adoption of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons,[9] stressing the need for its full and effective implementation, and expressing its view that it will, inter alia, enhance cooperation and a better coordination of efforts in fighting trafficking in persons and promote increased ratification and full implementation of the United Nations Convention

[3] Ibid., vol. 2349, No. 42146.

[4] Resolution 60/288.

[5] See resolution 62/272; see also *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-second Session, Plenary Meetings*, 117th to 120th meetings (A/62/PV.117-120), and corrigendum.

[6] Resolution 64/297.

[7] E/CN.15/2010/4.

[8] See E/CN.15/2010/5.

[9] Resolution 64/293, annex.

against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish trafficking in persons, especially women and children,[10]

Welcoming the outcome of the fifth Conference of the Parties to the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, held in Vienna from 18 to 22 October 2010,

Taking note of the report *The Globalization of Crime — A Transnational Organized Crime Threat Assessment* of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,[11] which provides an overview of different forms of emerging crimes and their negative impact on the sustainable development of societies,

Expressing its grave concern at the negative effects of transnational organized crime, including smuggling of and trafficking in human beings, narcotic drugs and small arms and light weapons, on development, peace and security and human rights, and at the increasing vulnerability of States to such crime,

Convinced of the importance of preventing youth crime, supporting the rehabilitation of young offenders and their reintegration into society, protecting child victims and witnesses, including efforts to prevent their re-victimization, addressing the needs of children of prisoners, and stressing that such responses should take into account the human rights and best interests of children and youth, as called for in the Convention on the Rights of the Child[12] and the Optional Protocols thereto,[13] where applicable, and in other relevant United Nations standards and norms in juvenile justice, where appropriate,

Concerned by the serious challenges and threats posed by the illicit trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition, and concerned about its links with other forms of transnational organized crime, including drug trafficking and other criminal activities, including terrorism,

Deeply concerned about the connections, in some cases, between some forms of transnational organized crime and terrorism, and emphasizing the need to enhance cooperation at the national, subregional, regional and international levels in order to strengthen responses to this evolving challenge,

Concerned about the growing degree of penetration of criminal organizations and their proceeds into the economy,

Recognizing that actions against transnational organized crime and terrorism are a common and shared responsibility, and stressing the need to work collectively to prevent and combat transnational organized crime, corruption and terrorism in all its forms and manifestations,

Emphasizing that transnational organized crime must be addressed in full respect of the principle of the sovereignty of States and in accordance with the rule of law as part of a comprehensive response to promote durable solutions through the promotion of human rights and more equitable socio-economic conditions,

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[10] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2237, No. 39574.

[11] United Nations publication, Sales No. E/10/IV/6.

[12] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

[13] Ibid., vols. 2171 and 2173, No. 27531.

Recognizing the need to maintain a balance in the technical cooperation capacity of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime among all relevant priorities identified by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing also that, thanks to its broad membership and wide scope of application, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime offers an important basis for international cooperation, inter alia for extradition, mutual legal assistance and confiscation and represents, in this regard, a useful tool that should be further utilized,

Mindful of the need to ensure universal adherence to and full implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, and urging States parties to make full and effective use of these instruments,

Welcoming the adoption by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime of a regional approach to programming, based on continued consultations and partnerships at the national and regional levels, particularly on its implementation, and focused on ensuring that the Office responds in a sustainable and coherent manner to the priorities of Member States,

Recognizing the general progress made by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the delivery of advisory services and assistance to requesting Member States in the areas of corruption, organized crime, money-laundering, terrorism, kidnapping and trafficking in persons, including the support and protection, as appropriate, of victims, their families and witnesses, as well as drug trafficking and international cooperation, with special emphasis on extradition and mutual legal assistance,

Expressing concern regarding the overall financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and reaffirming the request to the Secretary-General to submit proposals in his proposed programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013 to ensure that the Office has sufficient resources to carry out its mandate,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General, prepared pursuant to its resolution 64/179;[14]

2. *Welcomes* the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on transnational organized crime, held in New York on 17 and 21 June 2010, and notes the presentation of the Presidential summary of the meeting;[15]

3. *Welcomes* the Salvador Declaration on Comprehensive Strategies for Global Challenges: Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Systems and Their Development in a Changing World, adopted at the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Salvador de Bahia, Brazil, from 12 to 19 April 2010;[16]

4. *Takes note with appreciation* of the convening of an open-ended intergovernmental expert group to conduct a comprehensive study of the problem of cybercrime and of responses to it by Member States, the international community and the private sector, including the exchange of information on national legislation,

[14] A/65/116.

[15] See A/64/PV.96.

[16] See A/CONF.213/18, chap. I, resolution 1.

best practices, technical assistance and international cooperation, with a view to examining options to strengthen existing and to propose new national and international, legal or other responses to cybercrime;

5. *Welcomes with appreciation* the offer of the Government of Qatar to act as host to the thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, in 2015;

6. *Reaffirms* the importance of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto[2] as the main tools of the international community to fight transnational organized crime;

7. *Notes* the progress report on the voluntary pilot programme to review the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto;

8. *Takes note with appreciation* of the decision of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime at its fifth session to establish an open-ended intergovernmental working group to consider and explore options with regard to, and propose the establishment of, a mechanism or mechanisms to assist the Conference in reviewing implementation of the Convention and the Protocols thereto, and to prepare the terms of reference for such a review mechanism or mechanisms, guidelines for governmental experts and a blueprint for country review reports for consideration and possible adoption at the sixth session of the Conference;

9. *Also reaffirms* the importance of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme in promoting effective action to strengthen international cooperation in crime prevention and criminal justice, as well as of the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the fulfilment of its mandate in crime prevention and criminal justice, including providing to Member States, upon request and as a matter of high priority, technical cooperation, advisory services and other forms of assistance, and coordinating with and complementing the work of all relevant and competent United Nations bodies and offices;

10. *Encourages* all States to have national and local action plans for crime prevention in order to take into account, in a comprehensive, integrated and participatory manner, inter alia, factors that place certain populations and places at higher risk of victimization and/or of offending and to ensure that such plans are based on the best available evidence and good practices, and stresses that crime prevention should be considered an integral element of strategies to foster social and economic development in all States;

11. *Calls upon* Member States to strengthen their efforts to cooperate, as appropriate, at the bilateral, subregional, regional and international levels to counter effectively transnational organized crime;

12. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to enhance its efforts, within existing resources and within its mandate, in providing technical assistance and advisory services for the implementation of its regional and subregional programmes in a coordinated manner with relevant Member States and regional and subregional organizations;

13. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to provide, within its mandate, technical assistance to Member States, upon their

request, in the areas of crime prevention and criminal justice, with a view to strengthening the capacity of national criminal justice systems to investigate and prosecute all forms of crimes;

14. *Urges* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue providing technical assistance to Member States to combat money-laundering and the financing of terrorism through the Global Programme against Money-Laundering, in accordance with United Nations related instruments and internationally accepted standards, including, where applicable, recommendations of relevant intergovernmental bodies, inter alia, the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering, and relevant initiatives of regional, interregional and multilateral organizations against money-laundering;

15. *Recognizes* the efforts made by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to assist Member States in developing abilities and strengthening their capacity to prevent and combat kidnapping, and requests the Office to continue to provide technical assistance with a view to fostering international cooperation, in particular mutual legal assistance, aimed at countering effectively this growing serious crime;

16. *Urges* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to increase collaboration with intergovernmental, international and regional organizations that have transnational organized crime mandates, as appropriate, in order to share best practices and to take advantage of their unique and comparative advantage;

17. *Draws attention* to the emerging policy issues identified in the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Implementation of the mandates of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, with particular reference to the technical cooperation activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime",[17] namely, piracy, cybercrime, sexual exploitation of children and urban crime, and invites the Office to explore, within its mandate, ways and means of addressing those issues, bearing in mind Economic and Social Council resolutions 2007/12 of 25 July 2007 and 2007/19 of 26 July 2007 on the strategy for the period 2008-2011 for the Office;

18. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its existing mandate, to strengthen the collection, analysis and dissemination of accurate, reliable and comparable data and information to enhance knowledge on crime trends and support Member States in designing appropriate responses in specific areas of crime, in particular in their transnational dimension, taking into account the need to make the best possible use of existing resources;

19. *Urges* Member States and relevant international organizations to develop national and regional strategies, as appropriate, and other necessary measures, in cooperation with the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, to address effectively transnational organized crime, including trafficking in persons, the smuggling of migrants and illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, as well as corruption and terrorism;

20. *Urges* States parties to use the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime for broad cooperation in preventing and combating criminal offences against cultural property, especially in returning such proceeds of

[17] A/64/123.

crime or property to their legitimate owners, in accordance with article 14, paragraph 2, of the Convention, and invites States parties to exchange information on all aspects of criminal offences against cultural property, in accordance with their national laws, and to coordinate administrative and other measures taken, as appropriate, for the prevention, early detection and punishment of such offences;

21. *Urges* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to assist Member States, upon request, in combating the illicit trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition, and to support them in their efforts to address its links with other forms of transnational organized crime, through, inter alia, technical assistance;

22. *Reaffirms* the importance of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and its regional offices in building capacity at the local level in the fight against transnational organized crime and drug trafficking, and urges the Office to consider regional vulnerabilities, projects and impact in the fight against transnational organized crime, in particular in developing countries, when deciding to close and allocate offices, with a view to maintaining an effective level of support to national and regional efforts in those areas;

23. *Encourages* Member States to support the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in continuing to provide targeted technical assistance, within its existing mandate, to enhance the capacity of affected States, upon their request, to combat piracy by sea, including by assisting Member States in creating an effective law enforcement response and strengthening their judicial capacity;

24. *Takes note with appreciation* of the fact that the number of States parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime has reached 157, which is a good indication of the commitment shown by the international community to combat these phenomena;

25. *Urges* Member States that have not yet done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, the United Nations Convention against Corruption[3] and the international conventions and protocols related to terrorism;

26. *Encourages* States parties to continue to provide full support to the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, including providing information to the conferences regarding compliance with the treaties;

27. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime with adequate resources to promote, in an effective manner, the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the United Nations Convention against Corruption and to discharge its functions as the secretariat of the conferences of the parties to the conventions, in accordance with its mandate;

28. *Welcomes* the progress achieved by the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption in the implementation of their respective mandates;

29. *Takes note with appreciation* of the recent establishment of a mechanism to review the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, and the adoption of its terms of reference;

30. *Reiterates its request* to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to enhance its technical assistance to Member States, upon request, to strengthen international cooperation in preventing and combating terrorism through the facilitation of the ratification and implementation of the universal conventions and protocols related to terrorism, in close consultation with the Counter-Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate, as well as to continue to contribute to the work of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, and invites Member States to provide the Office with appropriate resources for its mandate;

31. *Requests* that the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime continue to provide technical assistance to Member States, upon request, to strengthen the rule of law, taking also into account the work undertaken by the Rule of Law Coordination and Resource Group of the Secretariat and other relevant United Nations bodies;

32. *Takes note* of the report of the intergovernmental group of experts to review and update the Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Women in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,[18] convened in accordance with Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice decision 17/1 of 18 April 2008, entitled "Strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to violence against women and girls";[19]

33. *Takes note with appreciation* of the work of the expert group to develop supplementary rules specific to the treatment of women in detention and in custodial settings at its meeting held in Bangkok, from 23 to 26 November 2009, and of the outcome of that meeting, as mandated by Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolution 18/1 of 24 April 2009 on supplementary rules specific to the treatment of women in detention and in custodial and non-custodial settings;

34. *Encourages* Member States to take relevant measures, as appropriate to their national contexts, to ensure the diffusion, use and application of the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, including the consideration and, where they deem it necessary, dissemination of existing manuals and handbooks developed and published by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

35. *Reiterates* the importance of providing the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme with sufficient, stable and predictable funding for the full implementation of its mandates, in conformity with the high priority accorded to it and in accordance with the increasing demand for its services, in particular with regard to the provision of increased assistance to developing countries, countries with economies in transition and those emerging from conflict, in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice reform;

36. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session on the implementation of the mandates of the

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[18] Resolution 52/86, annex.

[19] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2008, Supplement No. 10* (E/2008/30), chap. I, sect. D.

United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, reflecting also emerging policy issues and possible responses;

37. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to include in the report referred to in paragraph 36 above information on the status of ratifications or accessions to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto.

United Nations A/C.3/65/L.16/Rev.1

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
18 November 2010

Original: English

Sixty-fifth session
Third Committee
Agenda item 106
International drug control

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Belgium, Benin, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Gambia, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Namibia, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Republic of Korea, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Uruguay and United States of America: revised draft resolution

International cooperation against the world drug problem

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,[1] the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction,[2] the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development,[3] the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction[4] and the joint ministerial statement adopted at the ministerial segment of the forty-sixth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,[5]

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[6] the provisions of the 2005 World Summit Outcome[7] addressing the world drug problem, the Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS[8] and other relevant United Nations resolutions, including General Assembly resolution 64/182 of 18 December 2009 and those on regional and international cooperation to prevent the diversion and smuggling of precursors,

[1] Resolution S-20/2, annex.
[2] Resolution S-20/3, annex.
[3] Resolution S-20/4 E.
[4] Resolution 54/132, annex.
[5] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2003, Supplement No. 8* (E/2003/28/Rev.1), chap. I, sect. C; see also A/58/124, sect. II.A.
[6] See resolution 55/2.
[7] See resolution 60/1.
[8] Resolution 60/262, annex.

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Recalling also that in its resolution 64/182 the General Assembly adopted the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem, as adopted at the high-level segment of the fifty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,[9] and called upon States to take the measures necessary to fully implement the actions set out therein, with a view to attaining, in a timely manner, their goals and targets,

Recalling further the adoption by the Economic and Social Council of its resolution 2010/17 of 22 July 2010 on the realignment of the functions of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and changes to the strategic framework,

Welcoming the measures taken by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to develop a thematic and regional programme approach to its activities,

Recalling all resolutions adopted by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its fifty-third session, especially on the strengthening of regional cooperation and including resolution 53/9, entitled "Achieving universal access to prevention, treatment, care and support for drug users and people living with or affected by HIV",[10]

Welcoming the efforts made by Member States to comply with the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[11] the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971[12] and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,

Gravely concerned that, despite continuing increased efforts by States, relevant organizations, civil society and non-governmental organizations, the world drug problem continues to constitute a serious threat to public health and safety and the well-being of humanity, in particular children and young people and their families, and to the national security and sovereignty of States, and that it undermines socio-economic and political stability and sustainable development,

Deeply concerned about the need to take all appropriate measures, including legislative, administrative, social and educational measures, to protect children against the illicit use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances as defined in the relevant treaties, and to prevent the use of children in the illicit production of and trafficking in such substances, and urging Governments to implement resolution 53/10 of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Noting with grave concern the global increased abuse of certain drugs and the proliferation of new substances, as well as the increasing sophistication of the transnational organized crime groups engaged in their manufacture and distribution,

Noting with grave concern also the global increased abuse and manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants as well as the proliferation of chemical precursors

[9] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 8* (E/2009/28), chap. I, sect. C; see also A/64/92-E/2009/98, sect. II.A.

[10] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2010, Supplement No. 8* (E/2010/28), chap. I, sect. C.

[11] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

[12] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.

used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and the emergence of new methods of diversion used by organized criminal groups,

Recognizing that the use of substances that are not controlled under the international drug control treaties and that may pose potential public-health risks has emerged in recent years in several regions of the world, and noting the increasing number of reports about the production of substances, most commonly herbal mixtures, containing synthetic cannabinoid receptor agonists that have psychoactive effects similar to those produced by cannabis,

Recognizing also that international cooperation in demand reduction and supply reduction has shown that positive results can be achieved through sustained and collective efforts, and expressing its appreciation for the initiatives at the regional and international levels in this regard,

Reaffirming that the world drug problem remains a common and shared responsibility that requires effective and increased international cooperation and demands an integrated, multidisciplinary, mutually reinforcing and balanced approach to supply and demand reduction strategies,

Recognizing the principal role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and its subsidiary bodies, together with the International Narcotics Control Board, as the United Nations organs with prime responsibility for drug control matters, and recognizing also the need to promote and facilitate the effective implementation of and follow-up to the Political Declaration and the Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,

Reaffirming that countering the world drug problem in all its aspects requires a political commitment to reducing supply, as an integral component of a balanced and comprehensive drug control strategy, in accordance with the principles enshrined in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session and the measures to enhance international cooperation to counter the drug problem,[13] including the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development, also adopted at that session,

Reaffirming equally that reducing illicit drug use and its consequences requires a political commitment to efforts to reduce demand, which must be demonstrated by sustained widespread demand reduction initiatives that integrate a comprehensive public health approach spanning the spectrum of prevention, education, early intervention, treatment, recovery support, rehabilitation and reintegration efforts, in accordance with the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction, adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,

Recalling the recommendations contained in resolution 64/182 that the Economic and Social Council devote one of its high-level segments to a theme related to the world drug problem and that the General Assembly hold a special session to address the world drug problem,

Conscious of the need to raise public awareness of the risks and threats posed to all societies by the different aspects of the world drug problem,

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[13] Resolutions S-20/4 A-E.

1. *Calls upon* States to take, as appropriate, in a timely manner, the measures necessary to implement the actions and attain the goals and targets set out in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,[9] adopted by the General Assembly at its sixty-fourth session;

2. *Reaffirms* that countering the world drug problem is a common and shared responsibility that must be addressed in a multilateral setting, requires an integrated and balanced approach and must be carried out in full conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and other provisions of international law, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[14] and the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action[15] on human rights, and, in particular, with full respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, for the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of States and for all human rights and fundamental freedoms, and on the basis of the principles of equal rights and mutual respect;

3. *Undertakes* to promote bilateral, regional and international cooperation, including through intelligence-sharing and cross-border cooperation, aimed at countering the world drug problem more effectively, in particular by encouraging and supporting such cooperation by those States most directly affected by illicit crop cultivation and the illicit production, manufacture, transit, trafficking, distribution and abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

4. *Reiterates* the commitment of Member States to promoting, developing, reviewing or strengthening effective, comprehensive, integrated drug demand reduction programmes, based on scientific evidence and covering a range of measures, including primary prevention, early intervention, treatment, care, rehabilitation, social reintegration and related support services, aimed at promoting health and social well-being among individuals, families and communities and reducing the adverse consequences of drug abuse for individuals and society as a whole, taking into account the particular challenges posed by high-risk drug users, in full compliance with the three international drug control conventions and in accordance with national legislation, and commits Member States to investing increased resources in ensuring access to those interventions on a non-discriminatory basis, including in detention facilities, bearing in mind that those interventions should also consider vulnerabilities that undermine human development, such as poverty and social marginalization;

5. *Notes with great concern* the adverse consequences of drug abuse for individuals and society as a whole, reaffirms the commitment of all Member States to tackling those problems in the context of comprehensive, complementary and multisectoral drug demand reduction strategies, in particular such strategies targeting youth, also notes with great concern the alarming rise in the incidence of HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases among injecting drug users, reaffirms the commitment of all Member States to working towards the goal of universal access to comprehensive prevention programmes and treatment, care and related support services, in full compliance with the international drug control conventions and in accordance with national legislation, taking into account all relevant General

[14] Resolution 217 A (III).

[15] A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

Assembly resolutions and, when applicable, the *WHO, UNODC, UNAIDS Technical Guide for Countries to Set Targets for Universal Access to HIV Prevention, Treatment and Care for Injecting Drug Users*,[16] and requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to carry out its mandate in this area in close cooperation with relevant organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, such as the World Health Organization, the United Nations Development Programme and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS;

6. *Encourages* Member States to promote, in accordance with resolution 53/4 of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the adequate availability of internationally controlled licit drugs for medical and scientific purposes while preventing their diversion and abuse;

7. *Acknowledges* the continuing efforts made and the progress achieved in countering the world drug problem, notes with great concern the continuing illicit production of and trafficking in opium, the continuing illicit manufacture of and trafficking in cocaine, the increasing illicit production of and trafficking in cannabis, the ongoing global spread of the illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants and the increasing diversion of precursors, as well as the related distribution and use of illicit drugs, and stresses the need to strengthen and intensify joint efforts at the national, regional and international levels to tackle those global challenges in a more comprehensive manner, in accordance with the principle of common and shared responsibility, including by means of enhanced and better-coordinated technical and financial assistance;

8. *Invites* Member States to take appropriate measures so as to strengthen international cooperation and the exchange of information regarding the identification of new routes and modi operandi of criminal organizations dedicated to the diversion or smuggling of substances frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, in particular with respect to their trafficking via the Internet, and to continue to notify the International Narcotics Control Board of such information;

9. *Encourages* Member States to promote, in accordance with resolution 53/11 of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the sharing of information on the potential abuse of and trafficking in synthetic cannabinoid receptor agonists;

10. *Recognizes* the need to collect relevant data and information regarding international cooperation for countering the world drug problem at the national, bilateral, subregional, regional and international levels, and urges all Member States to support dialogue through the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in order to address this issue;

11. *Also recognizes* that:

(a) Sustainable crop control strategies targeting the illicit cultivation of crops used for the production of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances require international cooperation based on the principle of shared responsibility and an integrated and balanced approach, taking into account the rule of law and, where appropriate, security concerns, with full respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of States and all human rights and fundamental freedoms;

[16] Available from www.who.int/hiv/pub/idu/targetsetting/en/index.html.

(b) Such crop control strategies include, inter alia, alternative development and, where appropriate, preventive alternative development programmes, eradication and law enforcement measures;

(c) Such crop control strategies should be in full conformity with article 14 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988[17] and appropriately coordinated and phased in accordance with national policies in order to achieve the sustainable eradication of illicit crops, noting furthermore the need for Member States to undertake to increase long-term investment in such strategies, coordinated with other development measures, in order to contribute to the sustainability of social and economic development and poverty eradication in affected rural areas, taking due account of the traditional licit uses of crops where there is historical evidence of such use and giving due consideration to the protection of the environment;

12. *Further recognizes* the significant role played by developing countries with extensive expertise in alternative development in promoting best practices and lessons learned from such programmes, and invites them to continue sharing those best practices with States affected by illicit crop cultivation, including those emerging from conflict, with a view to using them, where appropriate, in accordance with the national specificities of each State;

13. *Urges* Member States to intensify their cooperation with and assistance to transit States affected by illicit drug trafficking, directly or through the competent regional and international organizations, in accordance with article 10 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, and on the basis of the principle of shared responsibility and the need for all States to promote and implement measures to counter the drug problem in all its aspects with an integrated and balanced approach;

14. *Reiterates* the urgent need for Member States to strengthen international and regional cooperation in order to respond to the serious challenges posed by the increasing links between drug trafficking, money-laundering, corruption and other forms of organized crime, including trafficking in persons, smuggling of migrants, trafficking in firearms, cybercrime and, in some cases, terrorism and the financing of terrorism, and to the significant challenges faced by law enforcement and judicial authorities in responding to the ever-changing means used by transnational criminal organizations to avoid detection and prosecution;

15. *Reaffirms* the importance of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and its regional offices in building capacity at the local level in the fight against transnational organized crime and drug trafficking, and urges the Office to consider regional vulnerabilities, projects and impact in the fight against drug trafficking, in particular in developing countries, when deciding to close and allocate offices, with a view to maintaining an effective level of support for national and regional efforts in combating the world drug problem;

16. *Urges* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to increase collaboration with intergovernmental, international and relevant regional organizations involved in combating the world drug problem, as appropriate, in

[17] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1582, No. 27627.

order to share best practices and scientific standards, and to maximize the benefits from their unique comparative advantage;

17. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, upon request, to continue providing technical assistance to Member States so as to enhance capacity in countering the world drug problem, including by carrying out training programmes to develop indicators and instruments for the collection and analysis of accurate, reliable and comparable data on all relevant aspects of the world drug problem and, where appropriate, the enhancement or development of new national indicators and instruments;

18. *Invites* the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, as the central policymaking body of the United Nations system on drug-related matters, to strengthen the capacity of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to collect, analyse, use and disseminate accurate, reliable, objective and comparable data and to reflect such information in the *World Drug Report*;

19. *Encourages* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue its efforts in supporting States to establish, upon request, operational frameworks essential for communication across national borders and in facilitating the exchange of information on and analysis of drug trafficking trends, with a view to increasing knowledge about the world drug problem at the national, regional and international levels, and recognizes the importance of integrating laboratories and providing scientific support to drug control frameworks and of treating quality analytical data as a primary source of information worldwide;

20. *Urges* all Governments to provide the fullest possible financial and political support to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime by widening its donor base and increasing voluntary contributions, in particular general-purpose contributions, so as to enable it to continue, expand, improve and strengthen its operational and technical cooperation activities, within its mandates, in particular with a view to the full implementation of the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session[1] and the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem adopted at the high-level segment of the fifty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, as well as, where appropriate, relevant resolutions adopted by the Commission at that session,[18] and recommends that a sufficient share of the regular budget of the United Nations continue to be allocated to the Office to enable it to carry out its mandates in a consistent and stable manner;

21. *Encourages* the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, as the principal policymaking organ of the United Nations on matters of international drug control and as the governing body of the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and the International Narcotics Control Board to strengthen their useful work on the control of precursors and other chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

22. *Urges* States that have not done so to consider ratifying or acceding to, and States parties to implement, as a matter of priority, all the provisions of the

[18] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 8* (E/2009/28), chap. I, sect. C.

Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[11] the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971,[12] the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto[19] and the United Nations Convention against Corruption;[20]

23. *Takes note* of the resolutions of the fifty-third session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,[10] the *World Drug Report 2010* of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime[21] and the most recent report of the International Narcotics Control Board,[22] and calls upon States to strengthen international and regional cooperation to counter the threat to the international community caused by the illicit production of and trafficking in drugs, especially those in the opium group, as well as other aspects of the world drug problem, and to continue to take concerted measures, such as within the framework of the Paris Pact[23] and other relevant international initiatives;

24. *Notes* that the International Narcotics Control Board needs sufficient resources to carry out all its mandates, reaffirms the importance of its work, encourages it to continue to carry out its work in accordance with its mandates, urges Member States to commit themselves in a common effort to assigning, where possible, adequate and sufficient budgetary resources to the Board, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/20 of 23 July 1996, emphasizes the need to maintain its capacity, inter alia, through the provision of appropriate means by the Secretary-General and adequate technical support from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and calls for enhanced cooperation and understanding between Member States and the Board to enable it to implement all its mandates under the international drug control conventions;

25. *Emphasizes* the important role played by civil society, in particular non-governmental organizations, in addressing the world drug problem, notes with appreciation their important contribution to the review process, and also notes that representatives of affected populations and civil society entities, where appropriate, should be enabled to play a participatory role in the formulation and implementation of drug demand and supply reduction policy;

26. *Encourages* the meetings of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies and of the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to continue to contribute to the strengthening of regional and international cooperation, and in this regard acknowledges the discussions that took place at the twentieth meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Lima from 4 to 7 October 2010;

27. *Welcomes* the ongoing efforts to strengthen regional cooperation in combating illicit trafficking in drugs and the diversion of precursor chemicals undertaken by the members of the Commonwealth of Independent States, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, the Economic Cooperation Organization, the

[19] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vols. 2225, 2237, 2241 and 2326, No. 39574.
[20] Ibid., vol. 2349, No. 42146.
[21] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.10.XI.13.
[22] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.09.XI.1.
[23] See S/2003/641, annex.

Collective Security Treaty Organization, the Eurasian Group on Combating Money-Laundering and Financing of Terrorism and other relevant subregional and regional organizations and initiatives, including the plan of action on combating terrorism, illicit drug trafficking and organized crime adopted at the special conference held under the auspices of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization in Moscow on 27 March 2009,[24] the relevant decisions of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization summit held in Tashkent in June 2010 as well as the efforts undertaken within the framework of the permanent counter-narcotics mechanism "Channel";

28. *Acknowledges* other ongoing regional efforts to combat illicit trafficking in drugs and address the demand for illicit drugs, such as those of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission of the Organization of American States, and those of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations Senior Officials on Drug Matters to combat illicit drug production, trafficking and use with the aim of achieving a drug-free South-East Asia by 2015;

29. *Calls upon* the relevant United Nations agencies and entities and other international organizations, and invites international financial institutions, including regional development banks, to mainstream drug control issues into their programmes, and calls upon the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to maintain its leading role by providing relevant information and technical assistance;

30. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General,[25] and requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

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[24] See A/63/805-S/2009/177, annex I.

[25] A/65/93.